CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New Fork, cotton, 1240; Memphis, 1140. New York, gold closed at 112; Memphis,

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. 8:0. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southwest winds, stationary temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with local rains and slight changes in the ba- Another Attempt to Turn the United Fear, or both, at the discretion of the

LOGWOOD AND HALSEY. There is nothing so cruel, blind or insensate as vindictive journalism, and there is nothing more abhorrent to the true men who have pride in the noble profession, an abuse of the privileges The Civil Appropriation Bill in the and power of which amounts to a crime-indeed, sometimes is worse than the worst crimes, as when that power is used to murder a reputation dearer than life, to make which has cost perhaps years of anxious toil and weary hours of solicitude. We were yesterday reminded of this by an article which appeared in the Avalanche, in which the assertion is made in the teeth of the convertion which nominated him and the public judgment which approved has nomination, that Colonel Low sood wis not tion, that Colonel Low good "is not court. After discussion a vote was taken, which resulted in year 23, mayer " Judge of the crir ainal court." This is a 14-a party vote. severe sentence, easily put together, no doubt, the 'neaning of which is that after twenty-dve years experience in his pro- tion of the resolution of the national tession, Colonel Logwood has earned the | council of Osage Indians in relation to label of "no account," at the hands of a the payment of one hundred and eighty paper which, remembering his services as soldier and civilian, recalling his more in accord with the sober-truth, and if oppose him it must, might have phrased its views in words less sweeping and more just. Strange that Colonel Logwood should live so long amongst us and practice his profession for so many years, and be accorded by press, public and bar, an at least respectable and reputable position, without the least might be wrapped in so small a napkin ing, and that only persons in authority that he is not fitted to deal out justice. Here we have been availing ourselves | gent. of these came talents for years to advance our political purposes and been lauding him to the skies as a man of decided promise, an effective speaker and logical reasoner, voting, should be punished. all the time that the Avalanche knew he "ls not qualified to discharge the du- | mere private citizen, holding no official | was a provision of law intended to set ties of judge of the criminal court," authority dany to another his right to at naught and nullify the registration But we don't believe the Avalanche; we vote. The fourth and fifth sections of sets of every State in the Union. Year the bill provided for the punishment of it possible that such legislation as this dent has nominated Henry H. M'Cor- comes from a good stock, his father don't even believe that the Avalanche persons interfering with the rights of could go forth from a senate full of inbelieves the Avalanche. Colonel Logwood is known and appreciated too

to fill the office of criminal court judge creditably, and we hops he will receive an overwhelming majority of the votes of the citizens of Shelby. As the count of the want of a word, and the nied that the bill interfered with Ledger says, Colonel Logwood "has the "knowledge of law, and especially "of criminal law, the general in-"formation, the fine common sense and "clear, well-balanced head to qualify "him for the position," and he will be elected, "opposition or no opposition." As to the attack on Judge Helsey, nothing so altogether unjustifiable has ever appeared in a Memphis newspaper. As a member of the Democratic party, a reputable citizen, a lawyer of ability and | tial and equal opportunity to vote shall much right to go before the convention as any other citizen, and there were many reasons why he might expect a nomination without in the least inviting the severity or exciting the ire of the Avalanche. That he is a moral reformer ought to be a merit, and not a crime, as | 15, nays 27, the Avalanche seems to think; and that he is chairman of so useful a body as the | the second section by striking out the Democratic executive committee of the that "any person who shall refuse to alcounty ought to be distinction enough to low to any citizen a full, fair, importial shield him from a malice so easily ex- and general opportunity," etc. R jectcited. Tost he was passed by his fel- ed-yeas 15, pays 16. low-Democrats from the "woolsack to the pillory" no one but the Avalanche could for a moment imagine; indeed, we think the expression is only used in sey will survive it. He can take our word for it that no one doubts his abil-"questions of life and liberty." The object of this unnecessary and uncalled the first part having already been voted for singling of Judge Halsey for newspaper castigation is not made apparent in the Avalanche's article, which we re- tor had the right to move to strike out and contrary to this oath in that behalf, produce elsewhere, but that there is an certain words and insert others in an-

onel Logwood, as the convention assert-

VIENNA, June 23 .- According to the intelligence from Belgrade, an order for the mobilization of the first contingent of the Bervian militia has been issued. Each brigade is to assemble in its station to-morrow, next week, or an order will be issued for the mobilization of the second contingent at the end of that week. The army is to take its strapetical positions on the frontier at the same time. Prince Milan is to issue a manifest to the people and proceed to the perform the act required to key is still disclaimed, these measures, if carried into effect, may be meant as a demonstration and pressure to promote the diplomatic success of Ristic, the Servian minister.

It surely can't be because he is an ex-

Federal soldier.

New York, June 23 .- James C. Reed | of such act of due nullishes a letter to-day sinquncing brimself as the author of the famons is ses; and any person or officing and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise and states that in sending it be used the author of the used the author of the famons is ses; and any person or officing and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise and states that in sending it be used the author of the famons is ses; and any person or officing and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise and states that in sending it be used the ju ilciary committee, but he learns now shall be to receive, count, certify, regis-

his friend. Score One for Hayes and Wheeler. CONCORD, N. H , June 28 .- An adall Democratic officials throughout the place thereof, and the name of the officer Conger offered an amendment appro-State. The subject is made the special or person whose duty it was to act there-priating ten thousand dollars for fur-the tressury, to day tendered his resigorder for next Wednesday.

Bloody-Shirt Legislation in the Senate -The Enforcement Act -A Running Debate Upon Its Provisions.

CONGRESS.

States Senate into a Manufactory of Partisan Legislation-Strict Party Votes.

House - Amendments Passed -The Naval Appropriation

WASHINGTON, June 3. - consider E.

Senator Oglesby, from the sommittee on Indian affairs, reported adversely on the senate bill to authorize the executhousand dollars for attorney's fees, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The consideration of the bill to extend useful devotion to his party, might have the enforcement act was then proceeded contented itself with an opposition with, and several proposed amendments to the first section agreed to. The secand section, which provides that if any to allowed to vote without being person exercising the power or authority under the United States, or under any State, shall deny or abridge to any citizen of the United States the right and opportunity to vote by reason of race, for, or previous condition of servitude, etc., shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and be im-

prisoned not exceeding two years.

Senstor Thurman moved to strike out suspicion, until now, that he is not fit the words "person or at" in the first for criminal judge. Strange that we line, so that it should read: "That of have not before this learned that his sany officer of the United States, officer pay one hundred dollars to any person mind was so weak, and that his talents word person was too broad in its mean-

> Senator Edmunds said that the right of suffrage to every citizen was universal and excred, and this bill proposed to punish any person who invaded that right; whoever, about the polls or elsewhere, endeavored to prevent a citizen from

Senator Thurman asked how could a as this was unwise and impolitic. Here vote. The fourth and fifth sections of sets of every State in this Union. Was persons to vote, and this section should telligent lawyers to be riddled

highly for any one in Memphis even to entertain the Avalanche's statement. plete trap for individuals could not be but to legislate justly for the protection It is contradicted by the whole tenor of laid than this; any private citizen who of all men. Colonel Logwood's life, his reasonable, neglected to assist a negro man, could be punished under this bill by fine and sensible, and laudable ambitions, and imprisonment. Could it be pissible hat Benater Merrimon substituted an his successful efforts in the army and at a proposition should go forth from the the bar. We hope it has not injured senate of the United States. Must a cithim as it was intended it should. Colizan be fined because he will not extend izan be fined because he will not extend his arm to a colored citizen and lead him to the ballot-box? This bill would ecurt of the United States baving jurissd by nominating him, has the ability | make every man a conductor of colored

Senator Edmunds said the law stready on the statute books had fallen, through the wishes of the supreme cautt, on ac- in this bill, and he [Edmunds] decommittee on the judiciary, so far as the registration laws of the States; it they had any responsibility about it, did | was calculated to perfect that, and give not intend that the supplementary act | every citizen the right to vote, and proshould meet the fate of its predecessor. I did that where any voter offered to do After further debate, the amendment of Senator Thurman to strike out the | was prevented from doing so, he should |

words "person or" was rejected—yeas | have the right to vote the same as if he 18, nays 24-a strict party vote. Senator White moved to amend the second section by striking out the word "fail," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "refuse," so as to provide that ary person who shall refuse to allow and fornish to any citizen faithfully an imparjudge of some experience, he had as be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and but they were not exempt from the on conviction be punished by a fine net same conditions precedent to voting as exceeding one thousand do lars, and be required from others. He doubted the imprisoned not exceeding two years. Senstor Edmunds said the amendment was only calculated-he would

> The amendment was rejected-yeas Senator Norwood moved to amend

not say designed—to emasculate the

force of the bill

Senator Christianev moved to amend the section by striking out the words person or," in the first line, and inserting at the end of the third line the words "or pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority." so as to read, "that of any officer of the with a view to make the "attack on United States, or officer of any State, Haisey" all the more severe. But Hal- or any person exercising power or authority under the United States or any State, or pretending to be such officer, or presuming to exercise such authority, ity "as a suitable man to dispense even- shall deny or abridge to any citizen of "banded justice, and to decide upon | the United States the right to vote " etc. The presiding officer [Senator Mitch-

upon by the senate. Senator Thurman argued that a senaother part of the section. He appealed tir which he does not believe to object and a cause for it must be appa- from the decision of the chair. After some discussion Senator Thurrent even to the most casual reader. What is the object and what the cause? man withdrew the appeal, and Senator liable to the penalties provided in section 5392 of the revised statutes of the as to come within the ruling of the United States. Agreed to.

chair, and it was rejected-year 16, ported by the committee, was then in the committee agreed to. It was

agreed to. The committee reported a third rec- 25, nays 13. tion of the bill, as follows: "That wherever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or laws of any Territory, or the laws of the United States, any act shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him the sundry civil appropriation bill forre-to vote, the offer of any such citizen to jecting the amendment increasing to done as aforesaid shail, if it fail to be lars the appropriation of two hundred fraud was unjust.

Carried into executon by reason of any and fifty thousand dollars for the con-As any intention to attack Tur- done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be wrongful act or omission of the person or | tinuation of work on the state, war and officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, or mittee rose. The session of yesterday

Sherman, pronouncing that the Centenconvention as a unit, to act as a unit, offer to perform, or acting there, or pro- was formally closed, and that of to-day nial anniversary of the United States and to vote as a unit, in accordance The Author of the Famous "Favo" Dis
| Control of the Famous "Favo" Dis| Control of the Famous "Fav deemed or held as performance in law elections, called up the Idaho contested of such act of due performance by such election case, and reported the unani-

tive of economy and not secrecy, "Favo" being the code word for the name and address of Reed & Caldwel!.

Mr. Reed says he does not know how Blaine learned Caldwell had cabled the ju liciary committee, but he learns now and liciary committee, but he learns now are received to the same extent as if he had failed to perform such act, and as if such person or officer had done his duty in the premises; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register.

Was sworn in.

Mr. Harris, from the same committee, as parades, etc., they may canceles, such as parades, etc., they may also, at their discretion, participate with their commands in any civic or military committee, or military ceremonies taking place in the vicinity of their posts to which they are not account in the propriate to the occasion. They may also, at their discretion, participate with their commands in any civic or military ceremonies taking place in the color of t for the first time of its origin. Reed | ter, report or give effect to the lawful | Strail, from the second district of Minfor the first time of its origin. Even says three years ago he was Caldwell's vote of any citizen, or who shall wrong ne-ots, was adopted.

The house then went into committee certify, register, report or give effect to of the whole [Mr. Blackburn in the the vote of such citizen so having offered, | chair] on the sundry civil appropriation | and falled to perform as aforesaid upon presentation by him of his affidavit printing twenty-six thousand dollars for riving at any conclusion as jo any of the dress has been presented to the legisla-ture calling for a sweeping removal of all Democratic officials throughout the place thereof, and the name of the officer officer of the customhouse and postoffice at Port Huron, Michigan, Mr.

by such officer or person from performing The committee fluished consideration such act by reason of his roce, color or of the paragraphs making appropriations previous condition of rervitude, shall for public buildings, and passed on to for every such offense forfeit and pay the | those making appropriations for lightson aggrieved thereby, to be recovered Mr. Stone offered an amendment in-

MEMPHIS

ike the State laws in many States.

The amendments of Senstor Merri-

Mr. Christiancy moved an amend-

ment to the third section so as to pro-

vide that that section shall not apply in

say State where by the laws of such

State no person of any race or color shall

previously actually registered and re-

ected. The section as reported by the

ommittee was then agreed to.

The fourth section of the bill which

rovides that if any person by force or ribery, threats or intimidation, or

her unlawful means shall hinder,

revent or obstruct any citizen from do-

g the act required by law to be done to

quality him to vote, on account of color,

race, or previous condition of servi-

tude, shall for every such offense

aggrieved, also be deemed guity of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or

imprisoned not less than one month nor

Senator Whyte said he would say,

with great respect to the intelligence of the chairman and members of the judi-

ciary committee, that the ingenuity o

man could not devise a scheme for the

perpetration of frauds more perfectly than this section did; such a provision

so offering such affidavit shall be deem-

diction, shall be punished.

had been registered.

ore than one year, was agreed to.

Senator Booth voting with the Demo-cists in the sffirmative.

were rejected-yeas 16, nays 21,

ion of executive business.

by an action in court, with full costs creasing the appropriation for lighting and such allowance for cousel less as the and buoyage of the Ohio, Mississippi court shall deem just; and shall also for and Missouri rivers from one hundred every such effence be deemed guilty of and twenty thousand dollars to one hun-a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction dred and fifty thousand dollars. thereof, be fined not less than five hund ed dollars, or fraprisonment not less

and printing, appropriating eighty-one thousand three hundred dorlars, besides wonty five thousand dollars for one Schalor Thurman spoke in opmonth's pay to the employees recently furloughed and finally permanently disoil, and said it was a plain, bold charged from that bureau, was passed without amendment.

attempt to after the election laws of the States. If congress had a right to siter or smean the state election laws, Mr. Monroe offered an amendment reappropriating the thexpended balances they had a right to repeal any such law for the expenses of the extended United a any State upon the pretext that it intates and Mexico claims commission ordered with the right or colored men to vote. He denied that it was approand for a testimonial to the umpire, Sir E ward Thornton, who has refused to receive any salary for his services. priate legislation to enforce the fifteenth amendment by changing the election | Adopted. The item for coast surveys was passed land of States. This bill was made to

change every election, from that for President down to the most trifling election in the humblest hamlet to the land. By it congress proposed to thatge the perfectly constitutional and valid is was enacted by the people of a State. The passage of this bill would be signal service, \$300,000. Mr. Hancock offered an amendment inply saying to the States that they

appropriating \$45,000 for completing the a no rights which congress was bound military telegraph between the army posts on the Texas frontier, etc. After Senator Elmunds asked if it was not some debate the amendment; was agreed Senator Thurman—Suppose it is. The right to pass those laws belongs to the State and not to congress. He moved that the senate proceed to the consider-

Other items were passed as follows: For the Leavenworth military prison, \$62,000; for the Hayden geological survey, \$65,000; for Powell's survey of the derado, \$30,000.

and the house took a recess un-til eight o'clock, after notice by Mr. Randall that he would press the bill to a vote. A question having risen whether there should be a session to-morrow, Mr. Randall stated as his opinion that a session would be necessary, as the speaker pro tem. would be absent next week, and it would be necessary to elect another speaker pro tem. in his absence.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments by the President-Colonel Tom Scott Before the Judiciary Committee Again.

More Light on Josiah Caldwell's Dispatch-No Chance for Blaine's Es-

The Army to Celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of our Independence-Increase of Business-Resignations.

NOMINATIONS, WASHINGTON, June 28 -The Presimack as United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, have nothing to do with private indi- again by our astute judges of the and C. E. Watere for the eastern district Senator White said that a more comsiors not to be guided by party feeling, tions for postmasters have been made: tions for postmasters have been made: Fowner Schley, at Charlestown, West Virginia; Sam Carson, at Washington, North Carolina; Thomas Kylor, at Chat-tanooga. The members of the last class The question being on agreeing to the section, as reported by the committee, which graduated at the military academy have been appointed second-lieutenamendment, providing that any person

> THE "SILVER" BILL SUBSTITUTE. The substitute reported from the senate finance committee, for the so-called Randall silver bill, passed by the house on the fifteenth instant, consists of two committee on judiciary did not think it necessary to re-enact the statutes in regard to perjury sections of the finance committee's cending bill and the last two of the house bill. In brief, it provides for the coinege of siver dollars of four ounces and eight-tenths grains of standard silver, and for issuing this and substituting coins for an equal amount of United States notes to be permanently retired. what the registration law required, and The silver bullion needed for this purpose is to be purchased in amounts not exceeding one million dollars at a time, at market rates; and finally, the legal-Senator Morton said he would be very tender power of the trade dollar is abollahed.

glad to agree with the committee in regard to the second section, but he had great doubt as to its constitutionality. The colored people were entitled to vote upon precisely the same terms. and on conditions that anybody else right of congress to say that colored men should vote, though they were not registered. Congress had the right to punish the registering officers for refusug to register them on account of color. but the State had the right to require that every voter should be registered. In his opinion it was not competent for congress to override the State law in regard to registration.

Senstor Edmunds argued that regis ration was intended for the purpose of securing the right to every man qualified to put in his ballot; the thing to be done was to secure to colored men equal rights, and if the registering officers excluded him from doing what the State law required, on account of his color, they kept him from voting and a remedy must be provided for

Senator Morton said that he was auxious to have the law passed in such a manner that it should not be the subject of future doub's. He argued that so far as all the conditions of voting were concerned they were to the State, but all State laws must apply to the black man and white man alike. Senator Merrimon submitted as an

amendment to the third section: Provided, that if any person so making and presenting such affidavit shall willfully state or subscribe to any material matbe true, he shalt be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction, be

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to The second section of the bill, as re- the senate and the amendments made then read a third time and passed-yeas

HOUSE.

The house met at eleven o'clock, and whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on

The same report in the case of H. B. may be invited.

on, and that he was wrongfully prevented nishing the same, Adopted.

The National Democratic Convention-Lientenant-Governor Dorshelmer. of New York, Interviewed.;

The Item for the bureau of engraving | What the Right-Bower of Governor Tildate, the Two-Thirds Rule, and Tammany.

without any important amendments.

Items for miscellaneous objects were passed as follows: Paper, engraving, co., for national currency, \$175,000; transportation of bonds, etc., \$25,000; propagation of food for fishes, \$30,000;

At this point the committee rose,

cape-Vanderman on Trial.

TOM SCOTT BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The judiciary committee this morning examined Colonel Thomas A. Scott, through Mr. Knott, in relation to the Caldwell telegram. He testified that he sent a dispatch to J. P. Caldwell on the thirty-first of May thanking him for indorsing his evidence before the committee; he knew nothing about the message sent to Caldwell from Philadelhia, excepting that a young man, who said his name was Reed, representing himself as private Secretary to Caldwell, called upon witness and showed him a copy of a dispatch which he desired to send to Caldwell, and which would cost about one hundred dollars in gold, and asked witness to aid him in sending it; witness declined to do it, and Reed said he would cut it down and send it himself. The dispatch alluded to was similar to the one received by Knott from Caldwell, but witness did not think it was in the exact words. This testimony is in harmony with the statements con tained in Reed's letter in the New York Herald this morning; witness had never seen Reed before that time and only once since; witness was a little suspicious about the dispatch which he himself received from Caldwell, and sent over to the telegraph office to have it verified, and there learned it was a gennine dispatch cabled from London. Witness knew nothing of Reed or his whereaboute, except what he had stated Witness identified his own signature to the letter containg a statement of this matter, received by Knott Wednesday

PENSION COMMISSIONER VANDERMAN

ON TRIAL. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The house mmittee on invalid pensious began this morning the examination of the charge against Ex-Commissioner Vanderman. Mr. Truiti, chief clerk of the pension office during Vanderman's ommissionership, testified that he never knew or heard of any frauds. White witness was in the office Baker succeeded Vanderman as commissioner. Vanderman read a statement, setting forth that when he took charge of the pension office Hill, Vanmatter and Chauncey were attorneys for very many immediately went into committee of the of the claimants. He had no knowledge of any fraudulent practices by them, but learned since these investigations began that there were irregularities. seven nundred and fifty thousand dol- Any effort to connect witness with

> THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. the vicinity of their posts to which they guished gentleman. Governor Dor- so called, in which the war was declared

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION THOUBLE. The committee of conference on the postoffice appropriation bill have held another prolonged sitting without arprincipal points of difference.

RESIGNED. nation, to take effect on the first of July. | possessing that social tact, always the | in the committee. The chairman of the | rive in St. Louis this afternoon. This

ST. LOUIS.

den Has to Say About Our Candi-

He Answers the Libel of the Chicago Times, and Disposes Satisfactorily of the Question of Tilden's Ability to Carry New

Hossip and Personals - The Distinguished Arrivals from Every part of the Union-Promises and Prognosticat ons - Etc.

Sr. Louis, Jure 23.—Part of the Michigan delegation arrived to-night. The remainder will reach here in the morning. Twenty of them are for Tilden. Most of the Indiana delegates are now here. Those present held an informal meeting to-night, at which General M. D. Manson presided. All other Indianians were invited to be present, and a general cenference was had, but no action was taken upon any subject. A dispatch was received to-night from the Virginia delegation, stating that they will arrive here to-morrow, and that they are a unit for Tilden. The Tammany delegation, numbering two hundred and fifty, will leave New York to-night and arrive here Monday morn-They will have headquarters at both the Lindell and Southern. The Democratic members of the New York board of aldermen will also leave there to-night, and will perhaps reach here on

Sunday. They are anti-Tilden. DORSHEIMER ON TILDEN, THE TWO THIRDS BULE AND TAMMANY. t. Louis Reputlican.]

Lieutenant-Gevernor William Dorsheimer, of New York, a delegate at large from that State, is at the Lindell. The lieutenant-governor in his college days wrote a brilliant essay for the Atlantic Monthly, on Aaron Burr, and his literary reputation was at once acknowledged by the critics. During the war he acted as military secretary to General Fremont during the hundred days' alministration of the latter in Missouri. He was taken in hand on his arrival here by his cousin, Police Commissioner Dorsheimer, with whom he visited the prominent points of interest in the city. The lieutenat-governor is a fine specimen, mentally and physically, many years ago filling the position of state treasurer of New York, with conceded integrity and ability. Edward Cooper, of New York, is another dele-Peter Cooper, of New York, the foundar of the Cooper institute. Among the distinguished New Yorkers here, few are better informed, perhaps, in regard political situation in the Empire state than the lieutenaut-governor, and as the exponent of Governor Tilden's claims to the Presidential nomination his views possess a special interest at this time. A Republican reporter visited him at his room yesterday evening, and was received very courteously, and in response to inquiries, particularly regarding the opposition to Governor Tilden in his own State, of which some

There is no greater opposition than neual in so large a State before a nomination is made. The State of New York is a very large and populous community, with so many conflicting interests that it is out of the question to expect harmony, and next to impossible that such a body of men should not exhibit considerable difference of opinion with elerence to any proposed nomination. He thought that there is much less opposition to Governor Tilden among the Democracy than there would have been to any other gentleman who might have been brought forward. The party, he thought, could not have been better united under Governor Seymour, as most of the persons now opposing Governor Tilden are, and have been, intensely hostile to Governor Sey-mour, and if the latter had presented by the State they would have been here opposing him. The opposition, he coutinued, among the Democracy consists of the corrupt men who have been exosed and punished through Governor Tilden's efforts. They are the men who now oppose him, and they constitute the argest part of the opposition. There are others influenced in great part by local considerations, by personal disap-pointment and jealousies. Governor Tilden, if nominated on a sound platform, will, in his opinion, carry the State by a large majority, and if he should not be nominated the result will be a great disappointment and discouragement among the Democracy of New York. They will feel that the party has failed to take up its reform leader, with whom as its standard-bearer it could achieve a Democratic victory. The lieutenant governor being questioned in reabout the two thirds rule; they are in-

den's nomination without much difficulty, and they think that commonsense and duty will draw the requisite vote. This may be augured, he said, from the in-structions in favor of Tilden by the State conventions of Maine, Nebraska and effect in this coming convention. California. We see in Illinois that numerous county conventions have instructed their delegates, who meet in if the currency and the schools convention to day at Springfield, for are both out of the question as objects asked the liutenant governor. "It would be indelicate to express an opinion as to our preference at this time," he replied. "How about the opposition of Tammany?" "Tammnny," said the lieuten-ant-governor, "sends fourteen delegates to St. Louis, some of whom are as de-cided as he is for Tilden." The whole vote of the State of New York, he added, will be thrown for Governor Tilden under the instructions of the convention. The instructions are couched in or fall? terms as follows, viz.: "To enter the

THE HANDSOME LIEUTENANT GOV-

St. Louis Times.]

shelmer is a man who would attract at- to be failure, etc. tention in any crowd. He is portly and

R .- How does the New York delegation stand in regard to Governor Tilden? Governor D. - The whole vote, seventy number, will be cast for him. There are delegates who are opposed to Governor Tilden, but you see the delegation is instructed to enter the convention as a unit, to act as a unit and voce as a unit. Tue majority being for Governor Tilden, the others will have to support him in order to obey instructions.

R.-How does Tammany stand? Governor D.-Tammany has fourteen delegates to the convention; eight of them are warm and earnest supporters of Governor Tilden, while two of the others are not really opposed to him. Governor Dorsheimer spoke in the most confident manner of Governor Tilden's prospects. He said the party had nothing to fear in New York with

Tilden as its leader; that certain disreputable men, who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party for the sake of gain, will oppose, and no doubt vote against, the reform governor, but their opposition is preferable to their support "We don't want them," earnestly said the governor. He referred to a recent publication in the Chicago Times charging that Tilden was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Chicago entvention, in 1864, that nominated M'Ciellan, and the author of the famous pescaresolutions. Governor Dersheimer had the proceedings of that convention at hand, and in a few moments he showed that Guthrie, of Kentucky, was dusirman of the committee, and Val-landigham, of Ohio, the author of the solutions. Said Governor Dorshelmer: Mr. Tilden was a strong Union man, and spoke two hours against that reso. He opposed it with all his power, and was a warm and sincere advocate of a prosecution of the war."

DORSHEIMER INTERVIEWED BY A RE-PUBLICAN.

The first party to be on the field were the adherents of Governor Tilden, of New York, under command of Lieutenant Governor Wm. Dorsheimer, who is a half cousin of our own police commissioner of the same name; and very shortly after his name was registered at the Lindell, a Glob: Democrat reporter was after him for an interview. Lieutapant-Governor Darabelmer was well known in Missouri during the war, he being au aid-de-camp on Goneral Fre-mont's staff. At the close of the war ne wrote a very graphic description of the npaign, under the title of "A Hundred Days with Fremont."

As soon as the reporter announced his business, he was cordially invited to a seat, and the interview began.

Reporter-I am given to understand that the opponents of Mr. Tilden in the west will fight the proposal abrogation of the "two thirds rule," which has of late years been the usage in Democratic conventions, as they suspect the project to adopt a simple majority rule is a move in favor of Tilder? n favor of Tilden? ,
Dorsheimer—Tuat is all nonsense.

We do not propes; to make any effort to interfere with suy of the usages of the party to which we belong. The fact I for the last few weeks a number of fintitious issues have been at empted to be raised, in the hope, probably, of drawing us into the folly of fighting them. have no information of any sort of any gate from that State registered at the Lindell. He is the son of the honored size to interfere with the traces of the sire to interfere with the Esages of the party in this residet, nor do I believe any of them bave. I am certain that the delegation, is a whole, will make no such fight, and am equally certain that we care nothing about the matter. At this point Governor Dorsheimer called up Mr. Edward Cooper, and asked him whether he knew of any movement in the delegation hestile to the "two-thirds rule". The response was very prompt and somewhat pro-fane: "We don't care a - shout the rule, and certainly no effort is on foot to

Reporter-What do you think the convention will do concerning the school question? will they adopt a similar handle is made, he remarked briefly as lank to that in the Ciccinnati plat-

Governor Dorsheimer (with a quiet smile)-I don't think we shall take anything out of the Cincipnati platform. don't see what we have to do with the school question at alt. That is another of the false issues that they have been trying to raise on us. It was first raised by Grant in his speech at Des Moines, and I have little doubt he intended t direct attention from the real issues before the country. The ears and custody of the schools is a matter for the States the Union that has not shown itself both willing and competent to deal with | at the Pianters. the question in a satisfactory manner. That is no affair at this time before the people or their representatives or executive as a whole. We do not mean to be enticed into fighting any of these fictitious issues; we shall asep the main

question fully in front. Reporter-What do you consider the main issue—is it the currency? Dorsheimer-No; that is a small

thing, comparatively, and will cut no figure in the convention. Reporter-But Tom Ewing, of Oblo swears he is going to make a not time if his favorite rag baby is not properly no-

Dr. Miller, a delegate from Nebraska, standing by, said: Tom Ewing may nurse his rag baby as long as he pleases, but he will find this convention too cold a place to raise the thermometer over his et. Why, there is not a State in the Union in which a soft money exadidate could get a majority; even in Missouri he would be besten. A year ago it might have been a different affair, but to day the soft currency question is practically out of consideration. Why, Wash gard to the two-thirds rule, said: The M'Lean, of Cincinnati, keeps yelling Democracy of New York care nothing out that the west is sold out to the easiern bondholders! Just look how absurd different whether it should be acrogated it is. From Oregon, California and Neor retained. They expect Governor Til- vada, through Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and so on to Indiana, ever the cry is for hard money and in opposition to rags. With these facts to confront them, both Wash M'Lean and Tom Ewing may grow! themselves hourse without making any perceptible Turning again to Governor Dor-

Tilden. "Who is your preference for of battle, what is the real issue on which Vice-President?" was incidentally the New York delegation will take its stand in the convention? Governor Dorsheimer-The only real issue before the country is the question | the Pianters house, and will arrive Satof purifying the administration. Reform | urday morning. and retrenchment in all branches of the government is what we are united in desiring to obtain. Parification in politica and the employment of honest men in the government service Reporter-Then that is the cry on

sheimer, the reporter said: Well,

which you Tilden men propose to stand Governor Doraheimer-I should not like to be put in that way, as it might sound something like a threat. The vote solid, however, in the manner I The party will rendezvous at Texarhave indicated, until a majority of ita members shall decide otherwise. Reporter-I see, governor, that the delegates will be numbered with even

Chicago Times publishes a statement to numbers on the right, looking tothe effect that Governor Tilden, as chair- | ward the rostrum, and the odd numbers A Times reporter called on Lieuten- man of the committee on resolutions in on the left. The nine aisles are similarant-Governor Dorsheimer, of New the Democratic convention held in Chi- ly numbered. The rows of stats are letwas cordially received by that distin- ported the famous "peace resolutions."

D raheimer-Well, you will excu-e keen black eyes, and wears side whis- of the proverbial locasness of expression interest in whatever subject is being dis- press. The facts are that Governor Til- over a hundred delegates whose status is cursed before him, and is quick of con- den, though a member of that conven- not known.

result of good breeding, which makes committee was Mr. Gutbrie, of Kenevery man feel at home in his society.

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was the author of the resolutions. At all events, he streamously advocated the Golden State to the convention. them, and it was through his exertions he Chicago Times should show such utter ignorance on matters that occurred under its own immediate notice. As for Mr. Tilden's connection with the matter, that is easily shown by the letter of acceptance which General M'Ciellan wrote after his nomination at that convention. That letter, while it accepted he nomination thankfully, most postlively repudiated the principles coneyed in the resolutions referred to, and nat letter was advised by Mr. Tilden. It was notorious at the time that the repudiation of the resolutions came m New York advice. In 1860 Mr. Tilden wrote a letter to Judge Kent, which I have now in my possession. In that letter he pointed out how, in effect, the election of Mr. Lincoln would reult in war, and his prediction proved true. I was a Republican at that time, but I am convinced, now, if we had sksu the counsel of Mr. Tilden there

seed have been no war, and all the nestions that agitated the country B - Will the Mongolian question cut say figure in the convention?
D-Not very much, I think. Of quare the people of the Pacific States want to be protected from the influx of vicious foreigners, in the same way as ose on the east coast have frequently dopted measures to return criminals and persons of bad character who had een shipped from Europe to their own omes. So with the Chinese. Of course ing overrun with Chinese prostitutes

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN OFF FOR

ourse, be heard.

and the like, and their claims will, of

lew York World.] Washington, June 20.-The departof congressmen, delegates, and there interested in the St. Louis convention, has begun. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, of the house, who is a mem-ber of the National Democratic executive committee; Representative Hurd and Senator Davis have already left. On Thursday the Massachusetts delega-tion go by way of Washington, and will be accompanied by some of the Demo-cratic members from that State. The eculation over the avadability and rength of candidates has been quite reperal since the nomination at Cinein sti. The southern members are very nerally inclined to favor General Hanick, though some delegations from the outh to the convention will present her names. The Virginia delegation, instance, will present Mr. Thurmon's ame; Maryland will second Mr. Tilen or Mr. Bayard's, Among the D-mucratic members and such delegates at are here, however, there is not only e disposition, but the determination to nust saide whatever there may be of in-

success in October and November.

ngs from the St. Louis Press of Thurs Tae Rhode Island governing family is presented at the Southern by S. S.

dividual preference for candidates and

unite upon the ticket that will command

prague. General Roger A. Pryor, of the Kings ounty, New York, delegation, will ar-The West Virginians have appointed

Southern as a rendezvous for a meetg Saturday afternoon. Elward Corper, one of the New York elegates, and a son of Peter Copper, the aunder of Cooper institute, is at the Lindell.

are U. B. Danforth and B. P. Palmer, of the Boston Herald. They are at the Lindell. The Tilden club, of Buffalo, New York, will reach here Monday morning, and have engaged rooms at the St. Nich-

olas hotel.

Among the arrivals of newspaper men

Erastus Corning, S. M. Barlow, and E K Apger, will arrive with the Schell party by the Vandalla, to-day. They are booked at the Lindell. A number of delegates from abroad visited the Exphange hall, yesterday,

and pronounced it the finest room in he country for the purpose. John D. Thompson, of Ohio, member the national Democratic committee, and a delegate from the ninth congres sional district, is at the Planters. Hon. John G. Thompson, sergeant-at

arms of the house of representatives, and to deal with, and there is not a State in | chairman of the Onio State Democratic committee, accompanied by his wife, is A number of the representatives of the Tammany ball Democracy have arrived from New York, and more are expected

Friday evening. They will have headquarters at the Lindell. The Western Union telegraph comany have prepared writing accommo-

one in the second and third stories of eir builling on Third and Olive for iding correspondents. Mr. Benjamin Perley Poore, one a proprietors of the Boston Herald arrived in the city yesterday, and is coppling at Barnum's. Mr. Poore came

o attend the convention next week. Donnelly, the Tammany treasurer, tated in an informal conversation yes-Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER, erdsy, that eight of the tweive Tammany delegates were for Tilden. He thinks the reform governor must make t on the third ballot.

gation have arrived in the city, and are partered with friends. General R P. eely, of that State, is also in the city The entire State delegation will meet at Barnum's notel Saturday afternoon. York, iseasurer of Tammauy, who is an

Two members of the Tennessee dele-

anti-Tilden man, admitted yesterday to another delegate that Filden would cerainly carry New York. He remarked hat every one out here seemed to be a extended us is respectfully sollcited. Tilden man. The Missouri delegation will run up a twenty-foot flag over Fourth street, op-

ocsite the entrance of the chamber of

ommerce. It will bear the inscription.

Headquarters Missouri delegation, rooms 130 and 132, first floor, Exchange milding." The Ohio delegation with the followng delegates at large, Hon. George H. Pendleton, General Thomas Ewing, Colonel Wm. L. O'Brien, and George L Morton, have engaged quarters at

Secretary Prince, of the national committee, requests the members of the press who desire reporters' seats in the convention, to send their applications to him, at the office of the National Demoeratic committee, room No. 25, Merchants' exchange.

Austin, and will arrive here Saturday Calonel E liett has telegraphed the proprietors of the Laclede hotel for rooms ing the convention by threats. I will sons who come with this delegation. kana The sea's in the convention hall for

The Texas delegation is en route from

York, at the Lindell, last night, and cago in 1864, was the author of and re- tered from A to K, running from back At a little gathering of delegates and politicians, yesterdsy, some figuring was done on the preference of delegates so of fine figure; has regular features, with me if I say that is only another instance far as known. The result was as follows: Tilden, 246; Hendricks, 140; Thurman, kers and moustache. He takes a lively that characterize you gentlemen of the 90; Allen, 50; Parker, 22. This leaves

ception and sharp in reply. When asked for an opinion he needs no time to deliberate, but expresses his views rapidly second place, he not only was not the to the National Democratic convention,

of the Demotratic representatives from

The special train from Atlanta, Georhey were adopted. I am surprised that | gia, bearing the convention delecutes of that State, will arrive at the Union depot Saturday evening at nine o'clock. The headquarters of this delegation will be at the Southern. His excellency Governor James M. Smith is chairman

of the Georgia representatives. Mesers. Neff, Henderson and Shaw, personal friends and political assistants of Governor Hendricks, have arrived from Indianapolis, and have as ablished themselves at the Southern. The Indiana delegation, it is understood, will hold a meeting at the headquarters,

Southern hotel, Saturday evenling. The Arkansas delegation, consisting of twelve men from each congressional district, and twelve from the State at large, will assemble at Little Rock to-day, and leave this evening for St. Louis. They will arrive here Friday evening. The greater part of this large delegation

will be provided for at the Southern. We do not know what the authority of the New Orleans Picayane may be, but it says that General Handler will not permit his name to be used while Governor Hendricks is before the con-vention. In the event of the withdrawal of Governor Hendricks, his friends will, as a rule, support General Han-

The Pittsburg Post save the I entraylvention at St. Louis, will leave Pittsburg on Saturday next. The delegation is not a "unit" by any means, riancock, Hendricks and Tilden all having friends. ce Pacific men have an objection to in it. If the Pennsylvanian simuld be chosen at St. Louis, he would be a strong

candidate, especially in this State. Lieutenant-Governor Wm. Dorshelmer, Attorney-General Charles S. Fairchild, Burton N. Herr son (privete secretary of Mayor Wicklish), Edward Cooper, Charles F. M'Lean, W. F. Pelton (Tilden's private secretary), H. A. Tilden and G. H. Tilden, of New York, arrived at the Linden, of New York, arrived at the Lindell gesterday, pre-

pared to do battle for Tilden. August Belmont and party, of New York, General Page, as stant attorneygeneral of New York; Colonel C. P. Breckenridge, delegate of State at large of Kentucky; J. W. Tate, tressurer of Kentucky; Judge Burbridge, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Dr. Garrard, of southern Illino's, have engaged spartments at the Washington avenue hotel.

The Memphis Railroad Nevada Living Democrat |

The Barton county court has made an order of record subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the Fort Scott, Southwestern and Memphis, and the Kansas City and Memphis railroads. The order appears quite lengthy, and appears to be well and carefully drawn to avoid any possible misunderstanding. The subscriptions are so made as to in sure a ratiroud through Barton, Dade and Green, from Fort Scott to Spring-

DIED.

MOORE-At her re-idence, on Vance street . at half-past ten o'clock last night, Mrs S. A. Mcone, widow of the late David Moore, aged forly-six years.

MASONIC NOTICE. A NGERONA LODGE, No. 165, will meet this (SATURDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock promptly, for the purpose of celebrating St. John the Bapist's Day and also for installation of Officers.

All M M,'s are fraternally invited.

By order. U. W. MOSEY, W. M. C. G. LOCKE, Secretary. Attention, Mechanics and other Work-

ingmen. HERE will be meeting of the above at the Exposition Building, on MONUAY NIGHT, une 18th, at 7% o'clock sharp, for the jurpose of making arrangements to calcure a the Fourth of July in this our Centended year. All are requested to attend. John Linkhauer A. H. Wimberly, J. C. Cammer, P. T. ecollan, John Goslen, E. J. Callahan, T. Cummins, P. Granelia, F. McCown.

Notice to Saloen-Keepers.

THE CITY Off. WORKS, MADISON ST. near Memphis and Charleston Depot, will pay cash for sound fotton Seed delivered at their works or at wharf. Sacks and twine



TOILET SOAP. DELICATELY PERFUMED. ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR IT WM. GLER" & SONS, CINCINNATI. Next President.

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ceased partner being represented and inter-

ested therein according to the terms of the will.

A continuance of the extremage heretofore

FOR FALE.

FLOUR!

25 half barrels Hoe Herring,

25 tierces Canvased Hams, 50 boxes Canvased Breakfest Bacon, 1000 buckets Fairbucks's Lard, 50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard,

25 half barrels Fairbanks's Lord. 50 cs. Fairbanks's Lard, in 6 & 3 tins, 200 boxes Candles, 200 boxes Starch,

100 barre's Silvertioon Meal, 300 barrels Silvermous Flour.

CORD-WOUD.

500 CORDS BEST QUALITY STOVE.
wood 84 50 to 85 per cord, deliveral
inquire at levee, loot of Union street, or on
JOS. ROGERS, Commission Merchani,
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